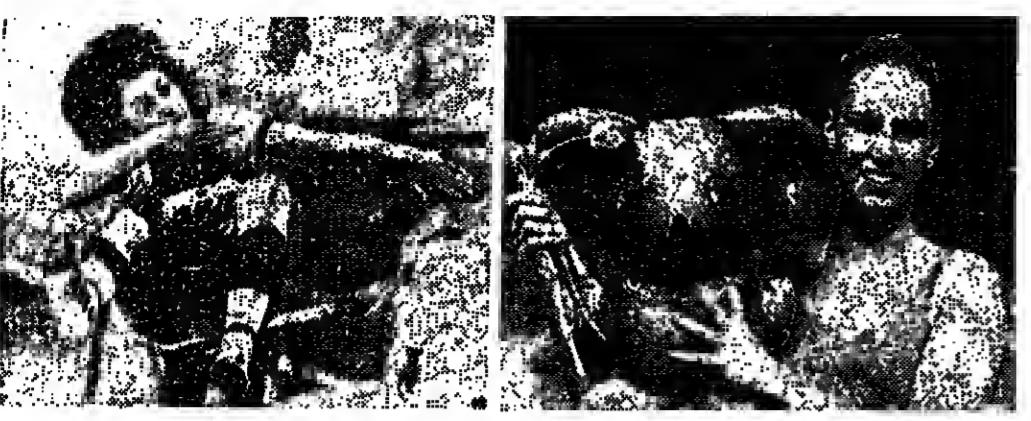


## SPORTS



Karolina Valdo.

### Made themselves a present

**Karolina VALDO** [Canada], Olympic synchronized swimming silver medallist, winner of the "Soviet Woman" magazine prize tournament:

On the eve of March 8, International Women's Day, it was a pleasure for me to be in Moscow at an interesting competition in the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex swimming pool. I am glad that I am among the soloists and I think, I brought pleasure to viewers who greeted us foreign participants from Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba and Czechoslovakia and my country, very warmly.

You finish performing, and spectators throw into the water flowers and give you souvenirs; it is not recognition of mastery,

trial proved victorious. Ago, after a many-year interval, the long-jump gold medal was won by a Soviet sportswoman. And this award is still more valuable to me since it was won in competition with the strongest jumpers of the world. For instance, the GDR's Helga Dautz-Drechsler, the former "hostess" of the world record, and world champion, winner of the recent world athletic games in Paris Helga Radtke.

As for me, I made a debut in the European championship, could I make myself a better present for my most loved holiday, March 8! I will celebrate it at home with my husband, Alexander Baskrov, also a sportsman, whose "specialty" is the triple jump, and two-year-old daughter Ira. We will together make a holiday cake.

The happiness of victory is comparable to nothing. And of course I was in the seventh heaven, when under the vaults of the new beautiful palace "Peace and Friendship" in Athens, which welcomed the European championship, I managed, and spectators threw into the water flowers and give you souvenirs; it is not recognition of mastery,

— 702 cm. This — fourth —

### 'WOMEN CAN ACHIEVE EVEN MORE THAN WE, MEN'

Men would like to see representatives of fair sex as weaker creatures who obey laws as strict as the Sharia.

Recently the press quoted a statement made by the world record holder in the depth of diving without equaling Jacques Mayol. Commenting on the woman's attempts to storm the depth of 100 metres, he, whose achievement exceeds one hundred metres, nevertheless said with absolute confidence: I think that in our sport women can achieve even more than we, men.

It is easy to understand why during the present-day "Vasa Loppet" mass skiing Marathon super-race in Sweden its organizers, who were mostly men, noted that the best of the women

racers, Maria Cantini Bonatti di Italy came after 119 men racers. To put in a word on behalf of women, one will recall that there was a time when some retrogrades maintained that women were out of place on the ski tracks. Their reasoning: their hair-dos and their appearance will ruin in aesthetic appeal after the finish. Such conservatives for a long time forbade women to compete in "Vasa-Loppet". Only the most courageous of them succeeded in racing incognito clad in men's attire. At last, the Swedish male chauvinists yielded. They have rarely allowed women to ski in the race, and are now laughing at them for their alleged low results. One would be wrong to forget that in the first place thousands of men come

behind the women, and, in the second, the fair sex are only at the beginning of their racing career.

There can be no doubt that one day they will catch up with the men. Thus, the American Valeri Mayol, who recently competed for the "Unimole" club in the Italian Basketball Championship, will score a victory over the men. His result is slightly inferior to the achievement of the famous Will Chamberlain who made it to one hundred, and the ninety-nine points achieved by the European record holder Radivoj Krat of Yugoslavia. This latest record will be ten years this year. We, on our part, wish the women to be successful in their attempts to undermine male monopoly in sports. This will only benefit athletics.

### Sebastian Coe wants to change distances

1,500 m Moscow Olympics champion and world record holder in the 800 and 1,000 m Sebastian Coe of Britain now intends to compete in longer distances. According to him, he will appear in the role of a long-distance runner for the first time this August.

I expect to attend events in Zurich, Brussels and Oslo, he said. The finals of the Grand Prix tournament due in September to Rome do not attract me. Next year I will try to win the gold in the 5,000 m in the European championship and the Commonwealth Games.

was Leningrad Zenit, getting the prize of the tournament — a blue cloth vase made by the Leningrad chinaware works. Gdansk Lekh was second and Leningrad Dynamo third.

At a press conference the heads of the teams thanked the organizers and said they wanted to come to Leningrad next year.

Yuri KUPIN

### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

The 4th football tournament of teams of cities twinned with Leningrad was held there for the prize offered by the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Sovet.

Taking part were Turun Palloseura (Turku, Finland); Lefla

(Gdansk, Poland); Lurup (Hamburg, West Germany), as well as the Leningrad youth team, Leningrad Dynamo and Soviet national defending champion Zenit. Such tournaments started in 1982 and are held on a round "Olympic" system. Like last year the winner

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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#### NETHERLANDS

# ADDRESS

by the CPSU Central Committee,  
the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,  
the USSR Council of Ministers  
to the Communist Party, the Soviet People

(Continued from page 1)

standards of the Soviet people, further encouraging the creative activity of the mass of people and improving ideological work was being consistently pursued. The Party was constantly focusing its attention on strengthening discipline, law and order, on cadre policy, on invigorating the activity of the Soviets, the Komsomol and the people's control, on the school reform, and on raising the role of literature and art in society. Active work is being done to prepare for the regular 27th CPSU Congress and to produce a new edition of the Party Programme.

The efforts of the Party on the international scene were concentrated on the further development of comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Transition to a new stage of socialist economic integration and the strengthening of the positions of the socialist community are associated with the activities of Konstantin Chernenko.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet State were firmly and consistently pursuing the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, resolutely countering the aggressive plans and aspirations of the more reactionary forces of imperialism and tirelessly struggling for an end to arms race, imposed by imperialism, for the removal of the threat of nuclear war and for ensuring dependable security for the peoples.

In this hour of grave loss the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR address the Communists and the Soviet people with an appeal to rally even closer around the Leninist Central Committee of the Party and its Politbureau. The working

positions of socialism on the world scene, to avert nuclear catastrophe and to ensure lasting peace. We want an end to the arms race and non-militarization of space and are working persistently to achieve that goal. Our ultimate objective is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world, the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union has always advocated constructive dialogue and practical measures to lessen international tension and to establish an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and mutual understanding among all the peoples and states.

The Soviet Union threatens no one and does not seek military superiority. But it will not allow any other country or coalition of states to gain such superiority. That is why we will continue to enhance tirelessly our vigilance, to strengthen the defence capability of our socialist Motherland.

Our sympathies and our support are with the peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. In the struggle for peace and social progress, the CPSU invariably adheres to the consistent course towards uniting in every possible way the forces of the International Communist and Workers' movement.

The Party's objectives are clear and noble. They enabled the CPSU to win infinite confidence of the working people. The

strength of the Party is in unity with the people. The strength of the people is in unity with the Party, in its guidance.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who devoted his entire life to serving loyally the Party and the Soviet people, will remain forever in the memory of the Communists, all the Soviet people. He will live on in our memory as a fiery propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, as a responsive and demanding leader, a person who was keen and sensitive to the needs and concerns of the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee,

the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR firmly believe that the Communists and all the Soviet people, displaying a high sense of conscientiousness and organization, will work with even greater enthusiasm and dedication, strengthen the economic and defence potential of our Homeland and carry on with honour the banner of the Great October Revolution.

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# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

**LIGHTING COMPONENTS FOR THE MOSKOVSKAYA METRO STATION NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PRAGUE, HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM MOSCOW.** Soviet architects have come up with an original project of carvings which has oval niches for lighting appliances. They will gently illuminate the pylons at the Metro station, faced with white Ural marble, a gaily decorated stone carpet at Karel's granite and travertine walls with Trans-Baikal marble of red shades. Lighting appliances will be manufactured by Soviet experts.

**FINDS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN FORM THE CORE OF THE FIRST REGIONAL ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM IN KAZAKHSTAN (A REPUBLIC IN THE COUNTRY'S EAST), WHICH HAS OPENED IN UST-KAMENOGORSK.** Scientists helped the pupils of Bulekova village [who gathered a vast collection] systematically the exhibits reflecting the peculiarities of the material and spiritual culture of the inhabitants of Sudny Alai—Russians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks and others.

## 'Biryusa' prevents shipwreck

The "Biryusa" automatic shipwreck warning complex has been successfully tested on the Soviet motor-ship "Professor Oskov", which has just made a cruise round Europe.

Conducting formal tests, the training ship engaged in automatic control, made turns under the guidance of automatic instruments. "Biryusa", equipped with a satellite navigation receiving system, radio-log and other instruments, continuously supplied navigators with information on the exact location of the ship, its speed and other parameters. These data [in figures] appear on the screen of a display and are recorded on teletype. Even with rough seas, the system kept the ship on the preset course with high accuracy, in safety distance from others passing close by.

## TELEVISION: A BLEND OF TERRESTRIAL AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

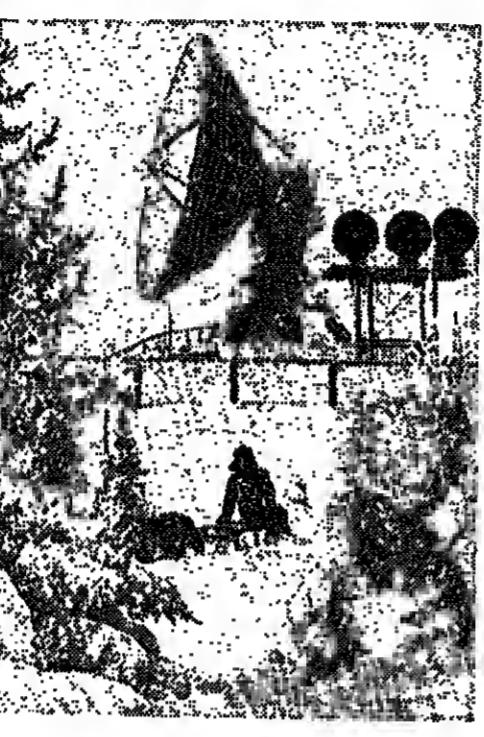
Over the period since the first television was transmitted in October 1931 Soviet television has expanded so as to enable 80 per cent of the country's population, including those in the remotest areas of Siberia, the Far East and the Extreme North, to watch TV programmes.

It has adopted especially high rates of expansion since the advent of communications satellites. The first Soviet communications satellite, Molotov-1, was launched in the USSR in April 1965. To receive programmes relayed via outer space a network of Orbita-type stations was built. The one built to the north of the country, in the Nenets National District, is pictured here.

At the present time another satellite communications system, the Moskva, is capable of providing TV reception virtually at any point of the USSR. The system involves one Molotov-type satellite placed in an elliptical orbit and two satellites of the Eksan and Gorizont type placed in geostationary orbits.

Relatively simple stations are used to relay the First Central Television Programme, while Orbita stations relay the Second Programme. Two new-duty TV broadcasting zones are being set up. In addition, there are numerous local TV centres. The programmes are broadcast both on UHF and decimetre wavelengths.

The Soviet Union exchanges TV programmes with many countries using both outer space and ground facilities.



## ISLAND WILL BECOME CLOSER

The "Hilmaa", a mighty icebreaker type, has been added to the fleet of Estonian sea shipping. In this Soviet Baltic republic a new ship has dropped anchor in Tallinn—the port of the island.

The ferry will reliably sail with regular trips the island Hilmaa, with the minimum of fears either ice nor strong, high riding characteristics make it possible not only to increase the regularity of sailing but also to considerably reduce the navigation time. It can carry 230 passengers, 36 cars can be placed on deck.

The full flow of goods along the island-hopping route will be handled by two other ferries which carry the arrival of the next passenger and freight stages.

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## Growing number of gas filling stations

The construction of filling stations for cars running on ecologically more pure fuel—natural gas—is being speeded up in Moscow.

There are already three such stations in the city. Later on their number will be brought to eight and about 1,000 gas filling stations for motor transport are to be built in the country as a whole. By that time the fleet of specially equipped motor vehicles in the Soviet Union will reach one million trucks and cars. Their transfer to natural gas will save annually up to 8 million tonnes of petrol.

A motor vehicle is capable of between two fillings.

The fuel system is easily switchable from gas to liquid fuel.

## Livestock breeding in the Karakum Desert

The Karakum Desert in Central Asia, covering 80 per cent of Soviet Turkmenia's territory, is turning into a major base of meat and dairy livestock breeding.

More than 40 large livestock complexes are operating today in Turkmenia. They were mostly set up over the past few years in the zone of the 1,100 km Karakum Canal, from where cities and workers' settlements get more than 50 per cent of animal products turned out in the republic. These large mechanized farms keep more than 340,000 cattle and over 3 million sheep.

About 10 livestock-breeding complexes were built in the Karakum Desert during the 1961 Five-Year Plan period (1961-1965). Thousands of hectares of former wastelands, now irrigated from the Karakum Canal, are sown to fodder crops. The re-

public's first fodder production farm to meet the needs of livestock-breeding complexes is being set up in the Gyzur Valley. It will cover 3,000 hectares of virgin lands.

The computer takes into account the size of the population, the structure of cattle, the availability of the irrigation network. On the "advice" of semi-electronic sensors fitted with programmed control, it can direct it to specifically programmed cumulating tanks.

This transition to a new method of operating underground springs completes the entire of the entire Aralinsky irrigation complex. The automatic system now incorporates 40 km of canals, a ramified network of sprinklers hidden underground, with sliding doors and oil pumping stations. Thus complete elimination of losses farmers will be able to obtain under irrigation zone is being set up.

Exhibits collected from all over the republic and many other areas of the country (there are also materials from foreign countries), will tell about the way of life of the long-living Caucasians right from birth. One of the future exhibits is a cradle covered

with dry box-tree leaves (as was the custom in mountain villages) which, according to legend, made the baby healthy and prolonged his life.

Along with the collection of portraits of Abkhazian celebrities, the museum will also have a card-index of people with long lives all over the world. The glade will tell the visitors about their way of life (these people usually remain faithful throughout their days to the habit of working acquired since childhood), their occupations, hobbies and so on. Visitors will be interested in their diet; not far from the museum kitchen-garden will be set up, where one will be able to see and even taste the fruits and vegetables usually used by Caucasians in their food.

These pictures were taken in a forest in Podolskoye (Moscow suburb), a zone allocated in the Moscow Society of Hunters and Fishers, an amateur society.

The forest has more than five thousand elk, and nearly as many boars. Soviet amateur hunters are issued with hunting licenses by their society. Every year, they can only hunt a limited percentage of animals so as to maintain their numbers at the required level.

Foreign guests can come and hunt in the Soviet Union too. In order to do this, one should approach an Intourist office and purchase a license for the shooting of boars, elk, bears, reindeer or game. Hunting grounds are located in different places of the country, such as the Caucasus Mountains, the Siberian taiga, and Podolskoye.

Po the solution of the problem that has arisen specialists suggest, apart from the creation of new incentives for tigers, also to take care about the increase in the population of wild boars and other ungulates which the striped predators feed on, and also to put under control the numbers of the most dangerous of the tiger—the brown bear. The first signs of root, have already been made—since the beginning of the year in the Khabarovsk Territory, skins of boars have been boned.

At the present time, writes the magazine NAUKA i ZHIZN, special satellites are being launched to study natural resources of the Earth, and they regularly transmit information on the state of the surface of the planet. Apart from conventional and multichannel photographic cameras, they have television and infrared cameras. With the use of television there is no need for the film to be returned from the orbit—the image is immediately recorded, regular monitoring and more accurate planning of terrain use.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### BASIS OF THE TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Further development of engineering, and other industries depends in many ways on machine-building. In 1965, this country produced 231 thousand machine tools. And in 1963, according to the USSR Board of Statistics, only 190 thousand machine tools were manufactured. At first glance this may serve as a cause for alarm. But statistics in this case, reflect the fact that in the economy of the country, a declared factor becomes intensification of production, writes TZVETSTA. The need for intensification is dictated above all by the fact that the national economy has reached a volume of production when it is necessary not so much to extend it, as to renovate it. In order to move forward, that is why in machine-building a course is becoming more clearly not towards increasing the number of machine tools produced, but towards creating more cost efficient machines. In the current five-year period, a transfer has been effected to a new stage in automation and the use of flexible production systems. Combination into one complex of numerically controlled machine tools, industrial robots and process control systems makes both work easier and productivity higher. Moreover, a switch to a new product takes considerably less time.

### THE 'RAZREZY' PROGRAMME

What part of the ocean causes climate changes, or what period and to what extent? An answer to this programme, "Razrezy", according to which Soviet specialists headed by Academician Guri Marchuk have unfolded their researches. In five energy-active zones of the World Ocean, writes the magazine ZNANIYE—SLA. Eight government departments and tens of institutes in this country are carrying

out this programme. Twenty-five to thirty cruises a year are made in keeping with this programme by research ships. In the beginning the programme "Razrezy" was to span five years, and today it has been decided to extend it by another five.

In the Soviet Union so far there has been no such extensive programme on this subject. In this sense it is also the biggest.

"Razrezy" is a national programme. Yet over the last time it has been joined by scientific collectives from socialist countries. Specialists from the German Democratic Republic have begun to actively take part in the theoretical researches, and scientists from Bulgaria in the practical investigations. Within the framework of the programme, Polish scientists will soon have a research vessel of their own.

### COSMIC 'FIELD FARMERS'

The first space photographs intended for agricultural specialists were made from aboard the spaceship Salyut-9 in the summer of 1970. These photographs immediately revealed the advantages of the space angle of view. On them were identified all the fields and groves of land whose length was of least four hundred metres. It was also shown that one of the first tasks would be to monitor regular monitoring and more accurate planning of terrain use.

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which is especially advantageous for monitoring the changing natural phenomena. Infrared pictures can be taken both in the daytime, and at night.

### THE USSURI TIGERS GO OUT OF THE TAIGA

The conflicts between man and the tigers which have become more and more frequent in the Soviet Far East are reported by the daily PRAVDA. Over the past thirty-five years after the ban on the hunting of the Amur tiger which had been entered in the USSR Red Book, their number in the Maritime Territory and in the Khabarovsk Territory has sharply increased. Over the past five years slightly less than four hundred cases have been reported when the biggest representatives of the feline family of animals attacked game animals.

The specialists in hunting tend to view that the number of the tigers should be decreased by culling them for zoos and circuses. But the results are very rarely. The thing is that living in the taiga the predators multiply well, and if the tiger kills a fawn, it will be born again. The tiger's cub until three to four years under men's supervision the newborn tiger can be taken away from their mothers when they do not understand anything.

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## Historical notes on 'mechanical piano'

### "Sound letter"

"Sound letter" is an old mechanical piano, which young Dmitry Shostakovich used in the 20s in Sverdlovsk (now in the Urals). This old instrument is now a historical monument in the hall of local Museum of History and Geography.

This unusual piano was donated by local resident Yu. Pakhomov who inherited it from his grandfather Vasily Nikitovich, once a teacher at the local chemistry and mechanics school. At one time he taught music and taught young men in student Shostakovich, who was a boy at the place. In the circle of his friends the future of the famous composer played this piano in the house of

Pakhomov.

These pictures were taken in a forest in Podolskoye (Moscow suburb), a zone allocated in the Moscow Society of Hunters and Fishers, an amateur society.

The forest has more than five thousand elk, and nearly as many boars. Soviet amateur hunters are issued with hunting licenses by their society. Every year, they can only hunt a limited percentage of animals so as to maintain their numbers at the required level.

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## Salmon eggs for Paris

### Fish breeders

In Kamchatka Pacific salmon, known as kizhuchi, have hatched 30,000 eggs of fish. The Caspian, Karella, and also in Japan. France is the second foreign country to decide to breed kizhuchi.

Experiments to artificial breeding of the Pacific salmon with assistance from Kamchatka fish breeders are successfully continuing in the Balkan republics, the Caspian, Karella, and also in Japan. France is the second foreign country to decide to breed kizhuchi.

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## ISLAND WILL BECOME CLOSER

### Cheburashka

Cheburashka is the name of an unusual animal, the hero of a most popular children's cartoon series. This is how (top photo) it looks like at the children's theatre in Sheksna, a small town in the north of the country. Children themselves write scripts and verses for productions.

Some of them are costume designers, make-up specialists, artists and scene painters. The company has 300 children, while its repertoire consists of over 40 plays. There are fairy tales for little ones, plays based on books by Solzhenitsyn and foreign writers for children and the youth, concert performances. The company organizer and leader Solya Bystraya believes the most important thing is that the theatre develops children's intellect and character and teaches them to understand and value what is beautiful.

The third bell.  
Last rehearsals before a play.

## VIEWPOINT

### USSR multinational literature: unity and mutual enrichment

Viktoriya LAVRETSKAYA

Soviet literature involves both

the works of peoples (say, Russians, Ukrainians, or Georgians) who have long-standing literary traditions and books of nations

## Laser for diagnostics

### Science and technology

For the diagnosis of especially severe injuries and broken bones, specialists from the First Leningrad Medical Institute have suggested the use of the holographic method of examination instead of the traditional X-ray. Holograms produced by means of laser beam reproduce a composite optical three-dimensional picture of the injury. They also allow to detect the smallest cracks and internal fragments.

Experiments convince that the special lasers created by scientists have promising applications in dentistry. With their help it will become possible to simplify the manufacture of patterns and plaster casts used in the production of dentures.

The ancient city of Kunya-Urgench in Turkmenia (a province of the USSR) is becoming an historical-cultural museum-preserve. Unique monuments of Moslem architecture are being restored here.

## MASTERPIECES OF ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE BACK TO LIFE

### UNIQUE MUSEUM

The ancient city of Kunya-Urgench in Turkmenia (a province of the USSR) is becoming an historical-cultural museum-preserve. Unique monuments of Moslem architecture are being restored here.

The Mausoleum of Il-Arsink, the restoration of which nearly four years, now stands in all its former glory. Also being restored is another miracle of the Middle Ages—the latest Central Asian Urgench Minaret. It is nearly 62 metres high (or equal to a twenty-story building) with a foundation of nearly eleven metres in diameter. Inside the building is a stone staircase of 143 steps. The whole structure was erected with polished bricks and decorated with ornamental brickwork.

There are more than 1,600 historical monuments in Turkmenia measuring the intensity of the luminous radiation of Halley's comet with the aim to evaluate the amount of gas and dust in the comet, and the volatility and fusibility of the substances making up its nucleus. The data will help forecast the meteorite danger for the space probe launched to study the comet which is now approaching the sun.

## HIGH-PERFORMANCE SPECTROMETER

### ASTROPHYSICS

An original magnetic X-ray electronic spectrometer, the assembly of which has started at the Ishimbay production association, takes only a few seconds to accurately analyze the chemical composition and structure of a metal. This is the most portable instrument for remote control, capable of replacing a large laboratory instrument. By justly selecting any process deviations and limits, it literally visualizes the technological processes. This is very important for obtaining special properties of steels and alloys.

## CULTURE

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### NINA SEMIZOROVA

Once in the newspaper of the Bolshoi Theatre, "Soviet Artist" there appeared a short report: "On October 9, 1878 Nina Semizorova was enrolled in the ballerina company". Thus came true a dream long cherished.

However, everything began much earlier, and not on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre, but in Kiev, first at the school of choreography and then at the Theatre of Opera and Ballet named after Stepanchenko. Nina is connected with the theatre by many through her first major appearance, the first part and the first success.

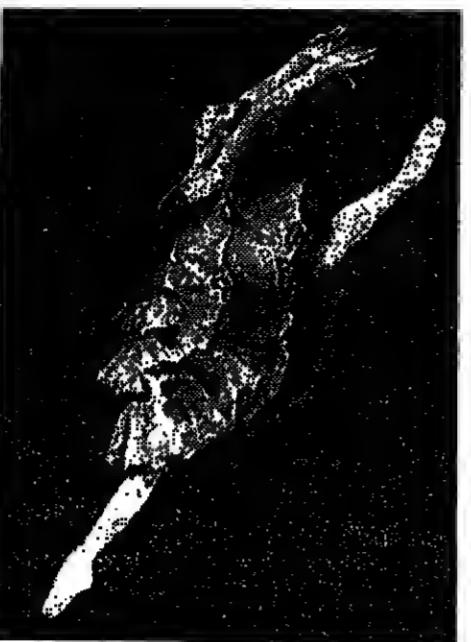
There she danced the part of Odette-Odile in the "Swan Lake" and later the part of Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty". When Nina was working on these parts she often visited Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre where she attended the rehearsals of Galina Ulanova. In less than a year Semizorova was invited to be made a soloist at the Bolshoi...

Since that time a new stage in the creative biography of the ballerina began. For her debut she again prepared the main part in the "Swan Lake". Obviously, this alone speaks of her talent, the trust reposed in her. After all, the "Swan Lake", as is known, belongs to the number of difficult classics in terms of performance. This is a very serious examination during which not only the dancing technique is revealed, but also the ability to create a character, but also the ability to listen to the music and reveal the musical dramaturgy. There is another complexity—the ballerina must dance two parts and create two different images.

In Odette-Semizorova one feels the something still remains hidden. She seems to be wrapped in mystery and cannot open up to the Prince. He must understand everything himself. She is awaiting a deliverer, but she is too proud to beg for deliverance. Affection and pose are completely absent from Semizorova's performance. The ballerina is particularly good in the "Swan Lake". Here her lyrical gift is fully revealed.

Odette is tender, lovely and delicate, the dance of Odile is vigorously brilliant. Luring, enchantingly passionate, the charms everyone, yet she herself remains cold and calculatingly subordinate to the Prince. She casts spells over him with temperament, instantly changing choreographic passages. Her charms are unfathomable. One can say that Semizorova found in the "Swan Lake" her own soul, her treatment of the lounger.

Quite successful for the ballerina was her performance of the part of the Mistress of the Copper Mountain in Prokofiev's ballet, "The Stone Flower". Semizorova appears in it occasionally



as a sashful nymph, sometimes as a real woman with profound and extremely sensitive feelings. She unravels the image in two parts, and in my view she is the only one among the present performers of this part who achieves a complete and absolute success. In the grand static poses, she manages to convey theairy, light, magic layer of the image; and the ballerina's plastics is taurine, spreading and alarming, and then all of sudden — sharp and darkev, which opens up the human and the lambent in the soul of the heroine. It is this human element that then becomes the main thing in Semizorova's interpretation. She is now charming and lambent, proud and waltzing, ready to be conquered, begging for love, now strong and hidden in herself, and endlessly lonely... The ballerina refutes the dramatic conflict to the level of tragedy. That throughout the ballet she preserves inner reserve and strictness only reinforces the tragic sound.

Soon the ballerina will come out onto the stage at the Bolshoi in the image of Raymonda in a ballet by Glazunov. The new production is by the chief choreographer of the theatre Yuri Grigorovich.

Alexander KHARKOV

• Nina Semizorova performs the part of Kiki from the ballet "Don Quixote" by Minkov.

### A GIFT BY JAPANESE SCULPTOR

The art collection of the Lenin Central Museum in Moscow has been joined by another exhibit, a bronze bust-relief of the world EXPO-70 exhibition in Osaka for the best commemorative medal. The medal was devoted to the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth and presented to the pavilion's visitors of honour.

Kazuo's sculptures have already been displayed in several art exhibitions in the USSR. In

### 'Heiro' getting ready for the festival



A scene from the new programme of a Tatarsk ensemble, "Heiro". It will show the programme to the guests of the World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer in Moscow. The ensemble, which has existed for fifteen years, has included in its cultural programmes of the forum songs and dances of minor nationalities of the Extreme North.

when Japanese Kadokawa Publishers brought out Lenin's biography. Lenin's portrait on the book cover was also by Kazuo.

### Classics on stage

Alexander Ostrovsky's satirical comedy "Even the Wise May Err" has been premiered at the Bolshoi Drama Theatre (BDT) in Leningrad. Staged by the chief art director of the theatre Georgi Tsvetanov, this is the second resort over the past few years to the works of the great Russian playwright whose comedy, "Wolves and Sheep", is still staged with success here.

Tsvetanov believes that with its multiplicity of scenic interpretations the "Even the Wise May Err" remains still unrivaled. We sought to solve it in the genre of a psychological grotesque, to match the severe intonation of Anatoly Tikhonov and Alexander Tsvetanov.

It was the first time that Soviet musicians had organized such a course in Russian folk music for foreign amateurs, said Alexander Tsvetanov. Several years ago, he continued, I performed in Sweden with Anatoly Solovyanenko. It was then that the idea of

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It is widely staged abroad as well. Tsvetanov staged it in Warsaw and Helsinki and (in the past season) in West Berlin. However, in his words, these were only approaches in the play which just begins its scenic life at the BDT. After all, nobody feels the Ostrovsky element as a Russian actor can.

### Spring tours and guest performances

In March a series of traditional concerts will be given in this country with the participation of artists from socialist countries. The 1985 programme, called "Tunes of Friends" will be fully dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The Stuttgart ballet and choir will give concerts in Moscow as part of the Baden-Wurttemberg trade and industrial exhibition (West Germany). In March, Moscow will greet

musicians from Finland who will take part in concerts dedicated to Days of Finnish Music in the USSR.

There will be Days of Culture of the Hungarian People's Republic in April. Budapest's Drama Theatre and the National Ballet will perform in Moscow and other cities. Concerts will be given by leading Hungarian singers. In May the USSR will hold Days of Vietnamese Culture for the first time.

### Sounds of Bach music

The 3rd festival "Johann Sebastian Bach" has opened in Armenia with concert by the Yerevan Chamber Orchestra. The festival is dedicated to the 300th birth anniversary of the great composer. UNESCO has proclaimed 1985 the Year of Bach.

Its programme includes all instrumental music by Bach as well as his Brandenburg and other concertos. Taking part are leading soloists, winners of all-Union and international contests.

### SINGING DOLLS FROM POZNAN

Polish theatre "Puppets and Actors" has started its first tour of the Soviet Union with the staging of the opera "About Kasya Who Lost Her Geese" in Leningrad.

This opera-larva represents the brilliant innovative approach by Poznan puppeteers who demonstrate vast expressive possibilities of puppet handling, says artistic director of the Leningrad Puppet Theatre V. Lopukhin. Thanks to Polish colleagues we also mastered their techniques, especially when Warsaw artistic director K. Niesiolowski staged Polish tales in our theatre.

Our guests will also meet young audiences in Kaliningrad and Moscow.



• Adrien Da Wilia (1858-1939)  
"Washwoman".

### FOLK MUSIC COURSE FOR SWEDES

For one week Tikhonov and Tsvetanov trained in hand manoeuvring and performance techniques. Russian folk music is so profound and full of sentiment that it really captivates all those who listen to it and often leaves a lasting impression, noted "Dagene Nyfjär". In an article on a seminar for amateur players of Russian folk instruments which recently took place in Stockholm. Nearly one hundred amateur balalaikas and domra players gathered in the Swedish capital to attend the classes of Anatoly Tikhonov and Alexander Tsvetanov.

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